
Table of Contents

1. ■ Page 12

Introduction

- 1.1 Executive Summary
- 1.2 Project Partners + Previous Planning Efforts
- 1.3 Studio Intent and Methods
- 1.4 Contextual Analysis
- 1.5 Introduction to Design Teams

2. ■ Page 52

Rail+

3. ■ Page 90

Main Event

4. ■ Page 132

Green Gray Blue

5. ■ Page 208

Strengthening the Urban Mosaic

6. ■ Page 266

Appendix

- 6.1 Community Workshop, IRB and Delano Resident Input

1

Introduction



Executive Summary

Professors Blake Belanger and Howard Hahn

Executive Summary

Delano has been waiting. Although plans for community investment have been considered since 1989, there remains much to be done. Douglas Avenue has been redeveloped and is widely considered a tremendous success, yet the vacant Pacific Union rail corridor lays dormant, the Arkansas Riverfront is underdeveloped, vacant parcels and underutilized surface parking areas abound, and access to public space is fragmented. Recently, there are reasons for enthusiasm. Near the turn in the Arkansas River, a new residential building and an advanced learning library are under construction. Immediately adjacent, a hotel and mixed use residential building are slated for development. Wichita leadership wants to expand urban investment from the east side of the river to the west, including a renovated or redeveloped Lawrence-Dumont baseball stadium. There are many directions the community can turn. Showcasing Delano's unique identity, leveraging existing assets, and creating cohesion are ways to move forward. Delano has been waiting. It's Delano's turn.

Delano's Turn: Directions West of the River presents urban design ideas for the future of the Delano district in Wichita, Kansas. Fifteen mid-level students enrolled in an intensive 8-week Community Planning and Design studio completed the work during the summer of 2017. The studio was co-led by Associate Professor Blake Belanger and Associate Professor Howard Hahn. The effort was supported with funding from the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation (WDDC) and Kansas State University's Technical Assistance to Brownfields (TAB), and would not have been possible without the support of Blase Leven, TAB Program Coordinator. We are also grateful for the support and guidance from Jason Gregory with the WDDC, Scott Knebel with the Wichita-Sedgwick County Planning Department (WPCPD), and our external reviewers, particularly Associate Professor Carl Smith who delivered both exceptional insights and humor.

Conceived by the studio professors and the WDDC, the idea for the project emerged from discussions in late 2016. Goals of the collaborative service learning studio included providing students with first-hand experience working with a community, generating creative ideas for advancing the dialogue about planning the future of Delano, engaging residents and stakeholders and responding to their input, and supporting the mission of the project partners. The studio's process included rigorous mapping of various conditions, two community engagement workshops, design development through an iterative process, a final presentation to project partners and local planning and design professionals, and a public open house exhibiting posters of student proposals.

In Chapter 1, we introduce the Delano district and present the primary dilemmas identified in our research. We detail the studio's methods and process, and introduce the four student design proposals. In the following four chapters, we present specific urban design strategies for activating existing assets, showcasing Delano's identity through sense of place, and increasing connectivity and cohesiveness.

In contrast to a singular master plan, the collection of ideas presented in Delano's Turn provides a multitude of ideas that can be compared, evaluated, prioritized, and perhaps hybridized. We aspire that Delano's Turn will contribute to the ongoing dialogue about the future direction of Delano, and will help establish a legacy for Wichita.

1.2

Project Partners + Previous Planning Efforts

Samantha Estabrook

Project Partners

WDDC

The Wichita Downtown Development Corporation, WDDC, was founded in 2002 with the vision of revitalizing downtown Wichita. The WDDC is led by downtown property owners, businesses and stakeholders who serve as a Board of Directors. Through the collaboration and network of private sector investors and local government, the WDDC is able to coordinate development investments which invigorates the downtown core. Historically, the WDDC had not focused beyond the geographic boundary set in the Self Supported Municipal Improvement District, which is a contract between the city and the WDDC. However, the project presented within this book is one of the WDDC's first ventures across the Arkansas River.

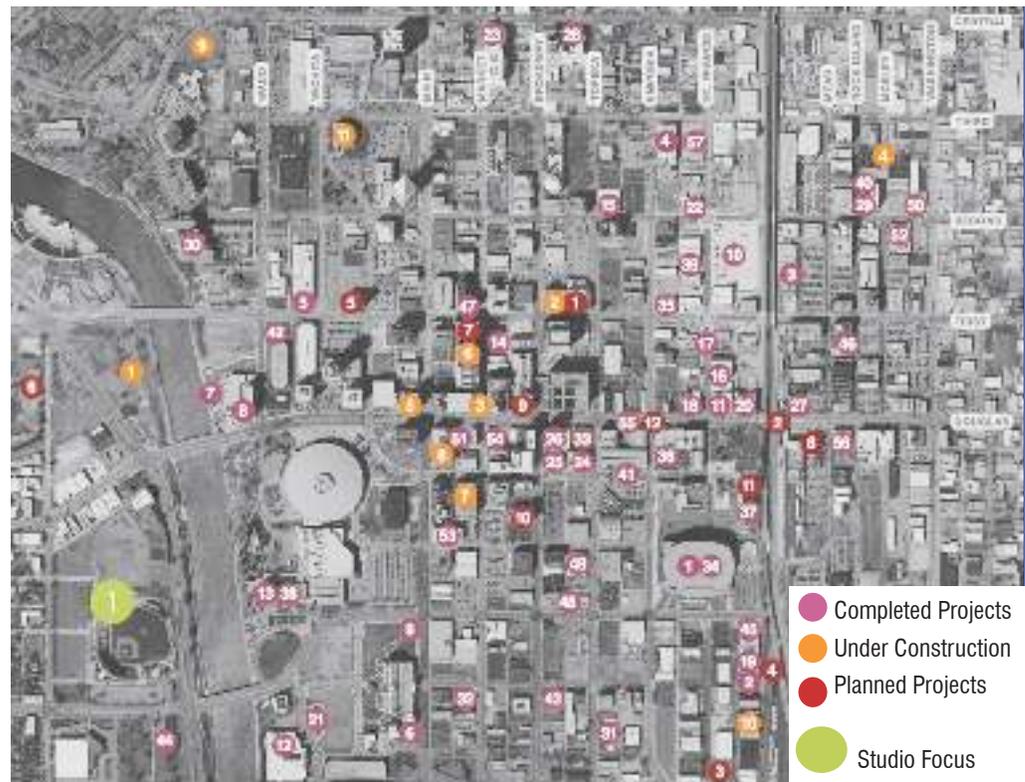


Figure 1.2.1: WDDC Development Projects Completed, under construction, and planned projects. (Wichita Downtown Development Corporation, 2015)

Previous Planning Efforts

Spanning thirty years, there have been a series of four planning documents produced which address various projects to the Delano neighborhood and riverfront. In the 1989 Development Plan by the City of Wichita, the Lawrence Dumont stadium is identified as the primary westwardly focus with its surface parking lots being referred to as remote parking lots for downtown. The plan also suggested a stadium renovation and ancillary development. The narrative of the stadium is echoed in the majority previous planning efforts. While some projects, such as West Douglas street enhancements, have come to fruition there are a plethora of others that have yet to be actualized. Common themes that have emerged from the series of four planning documents include Delano's need for cohesion, identity, utilization, connectivity, and recreation. Figure 1.2.2 demonstrates a complete list of opportunities identified and proposed for the Delano neighborhood and riverfront.

Previous Planning Efforts



Figure 1.2.2: Previous Planning Efforts A compilation of four planning documents regarding the Delano Neighborhood. (Estabrook, 2017)

1.3

Studio Intent and Methods

Samantha Estabrook

Studio Intent and Methods

Introduction

This publication is associated with Community Planning and Design Studio, LAR 646, a studio course offered by Kansas State University. The studio is taken in conjunction with a seminar, which is also led by Associate Professors Blake Belanger and Howard Hahn of the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional & Community Planning. The studio is comprised of fourteen mid-level landscape architecture students and one regional & community planning student who are entering graduate studies.



Figure 1.3.1: Studio Study Area The boundary of the Delano neighborhood and individual project focus areas selected. (Estabrook, 2017)

Study Area Boundary Project Focus Areas Catalyst Sites

The Community Planning and Design Studio partnered with the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation, WDDC, to develop visionary ideas for developing a segment of the Arkansas Riverfront which is the eastern boundary of the Delano Neighborhood in downtown Wichita, Kansas. Delano's riverfront has historically been under-developed and the Wichita Downtown Development Corporation would like to see future development options for the Delano riverfront and neighborhood, in order to best serve the community and provide connection to the central business district located across the river.

Goals and Objectives

As Wichita stakeholders have the potential to bring a new vision of the Delano riverfront to fruition, the objective of the Community Planning and Design Studio is to provide multiple visionary options to activate the riverfront and engage Wichita residents, stakeholders, and visitors. The primary goals of the studio include:

- 1) Provide a service learning studio experience that reinforces key pedagogical goals of the Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional & Community Planning
- 2) Provide planning and design ideas for advancing the dialogue about the future of Delano and the western bank of the Arkansas River

Community Planning and Design Studio Timeline



Figure 1.3.2: Community Planning and Design Studio Timeline (Estabrook, 2017)

Methods

During the design and planning process, the Community Planning and Design studio utilized multiple methods in an effort to ensure a thorough understanding of the project context, the desires and needs of the community, and provide responsive and appropriate design proposals. In Week 1, the studio began the project by familiarizing themselves with the site by researching the existing ecological, economic, hydrological, and infrastructure conditions, in addition to following topics: context, history, culture, demographics, quality of life and health, transportation, and recent development. In addition to studying Wichita, precedent research was conducted to study various riverfront treatments, sports attractions, and brownfield sites in various U.S. cities which had relevance to Wichita

Figure 1.3.3: Students walking Douglas Avenue during the site visit (Hahn, 2017)



Site Visit

Following initial background research, the studio embarked upon a site visit to Wichita to become acquainted with Wichita, specifically the Delano neighborhood and the western Arkansas riverfront. In an effort to approach the site with purpose and intention, Christophe Giroit's "Four Trace Concepts in Landscape Architecture" was utilized for guidance. The reading presents four concepts used as tools for navigating the investigation of a new place. The four trace concepts are as follows:

Landing: initial reaction to the site

Grounding: discovering and understanding the site after initial visit

Finding: the act and process of searching the thing discovered

Founding: synthesizing landing, grounding, finding to bring new ideas to the surface

Figure 1.3.4: Students at Keeper of the Plains during the site visit bicycle tour (Borwege, 2017)



Figure 1.3.5: Western Arkansas riverfront conditions (Wendling, 2017)



Seminar Readings

Aforementioned, the students are also enrolled in a seminar course which complements the studio. The first three weeks of the course are spent reading a variety of literature pertaining to landscape architecture and urban planning in an effort to introduce students to new concepts and frameworks. Figure 1.2.8 provides documentation of the seminar readings and a brief summary of the major ideas and concepts.

1	"The Agency of Mapping" Corner, 1999	
Placemaking	"The Future Preserved" Lynch, 1976	A discussion of planning and designing for the future and a critique on how we react to time, or fail to do so.
	"From Place to Site: Negotiating Narrative Complexity" Beauregard, 2005	Dissecting how planners and designers approach space and begin to place labels on them which may or may not respect the previous narrative of the site.
	"Place Analysis and Planning Methods" Sepe, 2013	
Social Considerations	"The New Urbanity: The Rise of a New America." Nelson, 2009	An analysis of how the shifting demographics and preferences of the American population impacts housing, infrastructure, and amenities.
	"Landscapes as Social Infrastructure" Hood, 2004	The text is the development and explanation of a system of hybrid modifications: "sweeping, weaving, lumping, and stratifying."
	"Critiques and Urban Components" Krier, 2007	The text is a critical examination of methods of planning and designing at a city-scale. Krier looks at a variety of aspects from zoning to street grids to block-by-block urban form.
Ecology & Resilience	"Constructing Nature: The Legacy of Frederick Law Olmsted" Spirn, 1996	A tribute to and critique of Fredrick Olmsted, the text highlights Olmsted's need of understanding the social and political processes which inhibited his projects from coming to full fruition.
	"Green Infrastructure for Cities: The Spatial Dimension" Ahern, 2007	An introduction to how green infrastructure can and should be implemented into urban settings.
	"Resilience Thinking" Walker and Salt, 2006	An introduction to the idea of resilience thinking. The author provides the readers with a list of nine values that would present in a resilient world.

Figure 1.3.6: Seminar Readings Summaries (Estabrook, 2017)

Community Engagement Workshop #1

In addition to the Four Trace exercise, the studio also led a community engagement workshop on the initial site visit. The meeting included representation from the following groups: the Delano Neighborhood residents and stakeholders, Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Dept., Wichita Downtown Development Corporation (WDDC), Technical Assistance to Brownfields (TAB) through Kansas State University, and professors and students of Landscape Architecture and Regional & Community Planning (LARCP).



Figure 1.3.7: Community residents share their visions for an enhanced Delano (McCaffrey, 2017)

The purpose of the community engagement workshop was to document and summarize needs and desires of the community. The primary goals of the meeting were to address two major questions regarding the Delano neighborhood and surrounding area:

How are the residents and stakeholders feeling about their neighborhood right now?
What are their ideas for creating a bright future for their neighborhood?

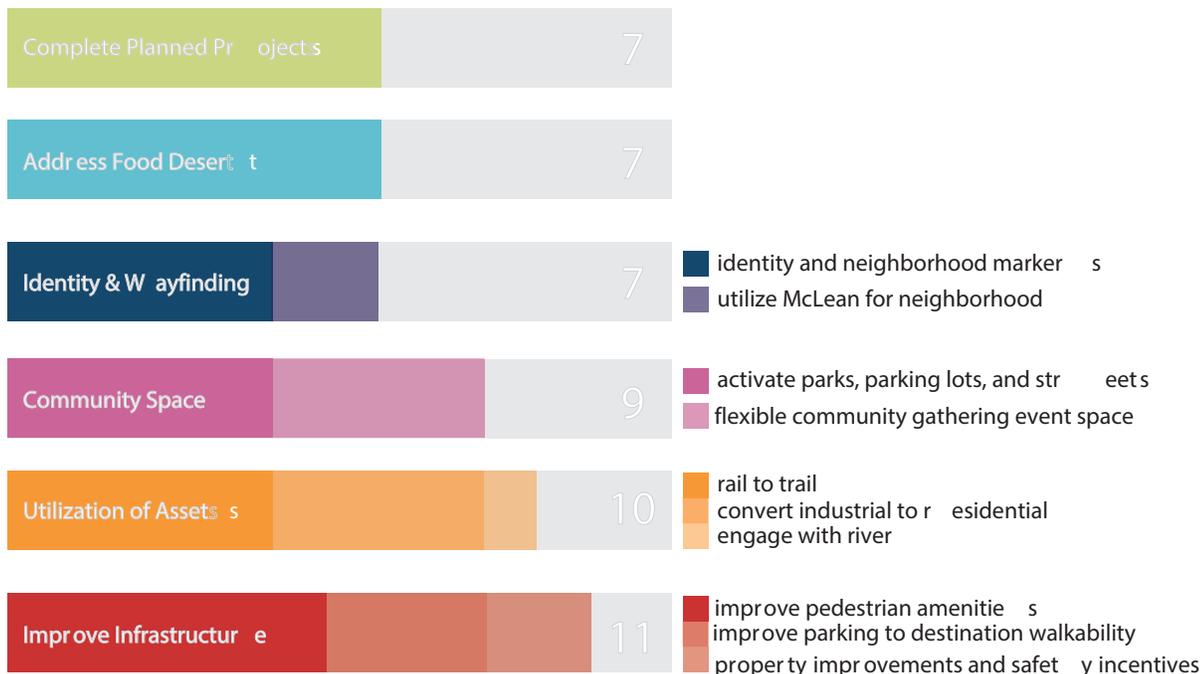
After an initial introductory presentation, the participants were taken through a three-part process of small discussion. The small group discussions were led by the students dispersed around the meeting room at tables which held clusters of 2-5 residents and stakeholders. The first 10-minute discussion asked residents what were the points of excitement and points of concern in their neighborhood. In the second discussion, the residents were asked to identify the best reasons be in Delano and which places were most important to them. Finally, residents and stakeholders were asked to envision what they would like for their neighborhood in the next five years as well as possibilities for the next five to twenty years.



Figure 1.3.8 + 9: Community residents expressing their top priorities for Delano (McCaffrey, 2017)

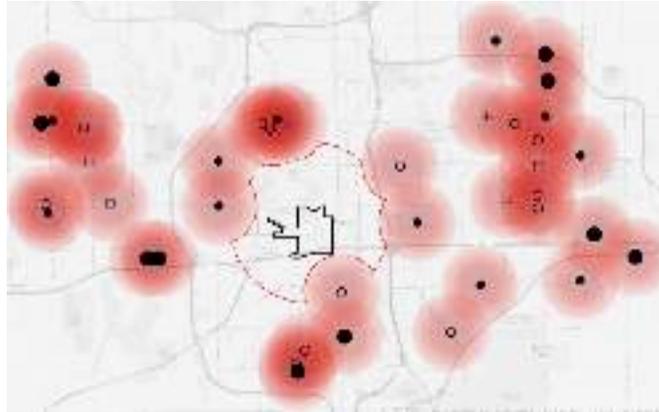
Thereafter, residents and stakeholders recorded their five most important ideas and grouped them with responses from the other groups. The final activity was asking residents to vote on five concerns or opportunities they viewed as being most pressing, in order to synthesize the developed ideas. The results of this meeting are shown in Figure 1.2.12.

Figure 1.3.10: Community engagement meeting #1 synthesized results (Estabrook, 2017)



Critical Mapping

In response to the Founding exercise and knowledge gathered thus far, the studio then embarked on critical mapping. Critical mapping is a method of investigating the potential opportunities of an area through analyzing, synthesizing, and graphically representing spatial data. The initial maps created explore existing conditions through classification, correlation, and comparative analysis (Figure 1.2. 13). Then additional maps are created to explore dilemmas and opportunities uncovered in the first phase (Figure 1.2. 14). The final phase is the creation of maps that outline strategies to leverage knowledge uncovered in the first two phases of mapping (Figure 1.2. 15). A complete set of critical maps are presented in Appendix A-1.



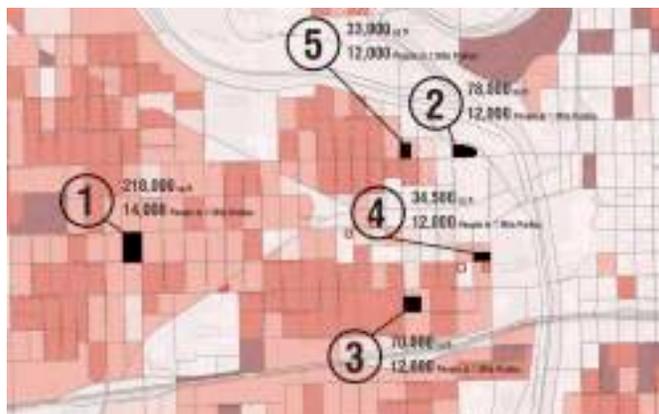
Classification Map:
Delano is a Food Desert

The student began the critical mapping process through identifying grocery stores (●), buffering the location with a 1-mile radius (●), and highlighting Delano (⬡).



Opportunity Map:
Possible Delano Grocery Store Options

Then, the student discovered there is an opportunity for a grocery store through the utilization of adequately sized vacant lots (□).



Strategy Map:
Top 5 Grocery Store Locations

Finally, the student identified the 5 most viable vacant parcels (■) for a grocery store while understanding existing land use and placing it in a walkable location.

Figure 1.3.11+12+13: Critical Mapping Sequence (McCoy, 2017)

Community Engagement Workshop #2

After two weeks of critical mapping, the studio returned to Wichita to engage in a second community meeting where stakeholders and residents were able to meet with newly formed design groups to discuss preliminary design concepts. Residents and stakeholders were able to spend fifteen minutes with each design group, asking questions and providing feedback. The students were then able to reorient themselves and gather more knowledge about Delano. The second community engagement meeting prompted the design groups to begin thinking about neighborhood sensitivity, the value of connecting Delano to the river and across the river, phasing major design moves, and the value of all narratives.



Figure 1.3.14: Residents providing feedback on design concepts (Hahn, 2017)

Design Phase

At the end of Week 4, each student wrote a statement of intent identifying their particular interest within the studio project. The statements of intent allowed for the studio to be divided into four groups to design the study area through four unique perspectives. The one regional and community planning student provided planning specific support, coordinating with each design team, and contributing to the writing of this book. At the end of Week 5 and 6, students were given the opportunity to present their schematic designs to project partners for feedback and direction. Week 7 and 8 were reserved for the production of the final deliverables. The studio produced posters, presentation slides, and a book which includes background analysis, maps, and design proposals.



Figure 1.3.15: Critical Mapping Process (Belanger, 2017)

Figure 1.3.16 + 17: Schematic Design Process (Estabrook, 2017)

1.4

Contextual Analysis

Samantha Estabrook

Arkansas River

The Arkansas River acts as the Eastern boundary for Delano neighborhood, and is also the 6th largest river in the United States. Once the river enters Wichita it is controlled by dams at Lincoln Street Bridge and 21 Street Bridge. While the Eastern side of the river is in the projected floodplain, the Western edge(Delano neighborhood) of the river is projected to not be in the floodplain up to the 500-year projection. Completed in 1959, Wichita developed the Wichita Center Valley Floodway which is 18 miles long and designed to prevent floods in the urban core of Wichita. In addition the Recreation Master plan, current efforts to activate and clean the river include: the Annual Riverfest, Trash Round Up Events, and the display of indicator flags that identify if the adjacent water is suitable for recreational use. The Arkansas River Corridor Access Plan has identified over twenty areas in which increased access to the riverfront would be safe and feasible. The presence of the Arkansas Riverfront was an integral part of the studio project and design concepts.



Figure 1.4.2: Map of Arkansas River (Estabrook, 2017)

Downtown and Douglas Street

The studio study area is directly adjacent to Downtown Wichita across the Arkansas River and is primarily connected through the Douglas St. Bridge. East Douglas St. is the core of the Downtown Wichita's central business district, as West Douglas is the core of the Delano neighborhood. Individually, each end of Douglas contributes to the productivity and vibrancy of the communities they serve, although on varying scales. Historically, West Douglas has been the only segment of the Delano neighborhood to be addressed, yet the City of Wichita and WDDC has not made significant investments in supporting the economic heart of the Delano neighborhood and consideration of Douglas Street is halted at Sycamore Avenue.



Figure 1.4.3+4+5: Downtown Wichita, KS. (Wending, 2017)

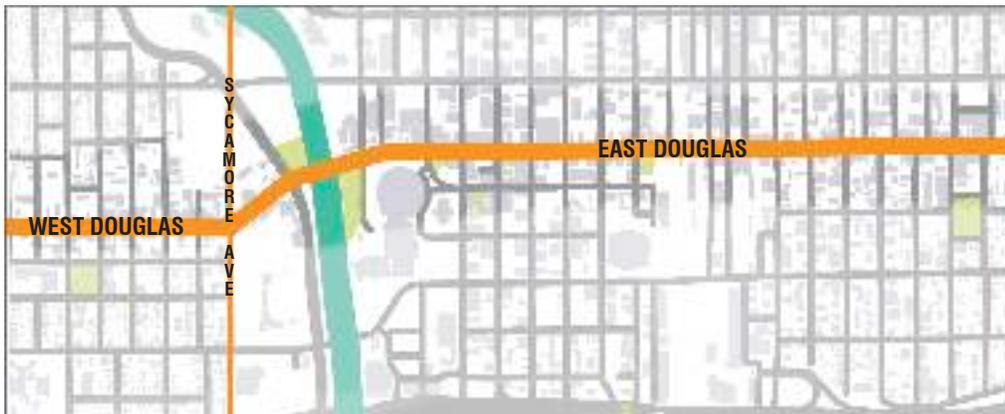


Figure 1.4.6: Map of Douglas Avenue (Estabrook, 2017)



Figure 1.4.7+8+9: Downtown Delano Neighborhood (Wending, 2017)

1.5

Introduction to Design Teams

Samantha Estabrook

Rail+



Summary

Rail+ provides Delano residents and visitors with the opportunity to enjoy a greener, more pedestrian friendly environment. The Rail-Trail will give the community opportunity for play and recreation, as well as safe passage and connections between the most popular neighborhood attractions, residences, and smaller scale commercial areas. Rail+ is intended to be a destination along a regional trail network through the abandoned railroad corridors of Kansas. This regional destination will provide neighborhood amenities for the community of Delano and its visitors, while creating a transportation corridor that allows more residents to access nearby attractions.

Community Engagement Themes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Planned Projects Address Food Desert Identity + Wayfinding Community Space Utilization of Assets Improve Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rail to trail, proposed 1989 Future vision: Health market along Douglas Celebration of historic railroad Public plazas and greenspace Historic railroad Implementation of rail-to-trail 	
Wichita Downtown Development Corporation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate the Riverfront Connect the Delano to the Riverfront Connect East and West Riverfronts Place + Identity Catalyst Sites + Assets Ecology Corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... Provide trail for residents Connecting trails across river Tributes to historic figures Building upon development Brownfield remediation Revitalization of existing corridor 	

Gradient

As the rail corridor moves towards the Arkansas River, its surroundings transition from neighborhood scale to a more urbanized downtown. The Rail+ design will fit the existing character by transitioning from a park with small scale commercial and residential (West) to high density mixed-use development (East).

Anchoring Points

The concept driving our design is to have anchoring catalyst sites on each end of the corridor to act as gateways into the design while also stimulating physical and economic development along the entire corridor.



- High Density Housing
- Public Plaza Space
- Commercial Services
- Hotel Services
- Mixed Use Residential



The Main Event



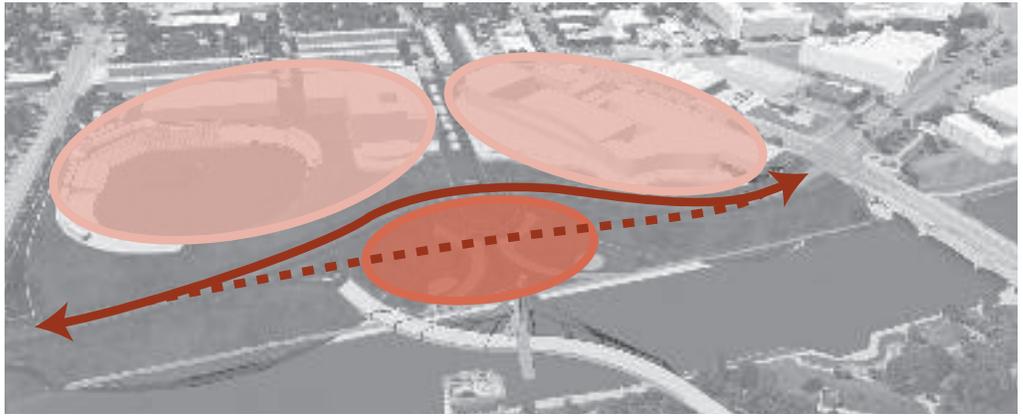
Summary

Main Event seeks to use the replacement of Lawrence Dumont Stadium as an opportunity to introduce a new mixed-use development, civic plaza, and riverfront park in the Delano Neighborhood. The location of the stadium just across the river from downtown provides the opportunity to create a “Sports Village” that is a place to live, play, and relax. Revitalizing Lawrence Dumont Stadium is investing in an existing amenity, making it once again a major attraction for the residents of the Delano Neighborhood and Wichita as a whole.

Community Engagement Themes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Planned Projects Address Food Desert Identity + Wayfinding Community Space Utilization of Assets Improve Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesign Lawrence Dumont Stadium Adequate retail space available for market Revitalized riverfront Large civic space created Utilization of Lawrence Dumont Stadium site Creation of pedestrian bridge, McLean 	
Wichita Downtown Development Corporation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate the Riverfront Connect the Delano to the Riverfront Connect East and West Riverfronts Place + Identity Catalyst Sites + Assets Ecology Corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realign McLean to create larger riverfront space Extension of Texas St. to riverfront Creation of pedestrian bridge Creation of “sports village”, mixed-use district Leveraging Lawrence Dumont Stadium Creation of Green River Walk McLean Blvd., Texas St., access to riverfront 	

McLean

Reducing McLean Boulevard to two lane traffic and re-aligning it changes its character to a calmer connection between Maple Street and Douglas Avenue, while simultaneously designating space for the River Plaza and buildings. McLean Boulevard (Red), River Plaza (Orange), Buildings (Pink).



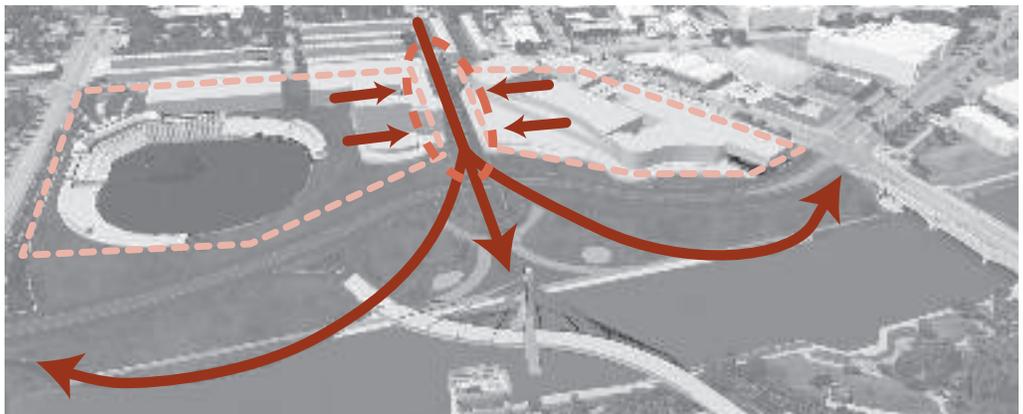
Texas Axial Spine

Incorporating Texas Street as a pedestrian spine creates the Texas Mall which organizes the site by splitting the development, defining circulation, and setting up views to the new iconic pedestrian bridge. Texas Axial Spine (Red), Texas Mall Space (Orange), Development (Pink)



Viewshed

Views from the site were prioritized which delineated the spaces available for the mixed-use development where they would not obstruct views from the stadium and along the Texas corridor. Views from Stadium and Texas Corridor (Red) Mixed-use Development (Pink).



Pedestrian Bridge

Unifying the two sides of the Arkansas River was accomplished through a new iconic pedestrian bridge. Pedestrian Bridge Connection (Red), East Side of River (Orange), West Side of River (Pink).



Green, Gray, Blue



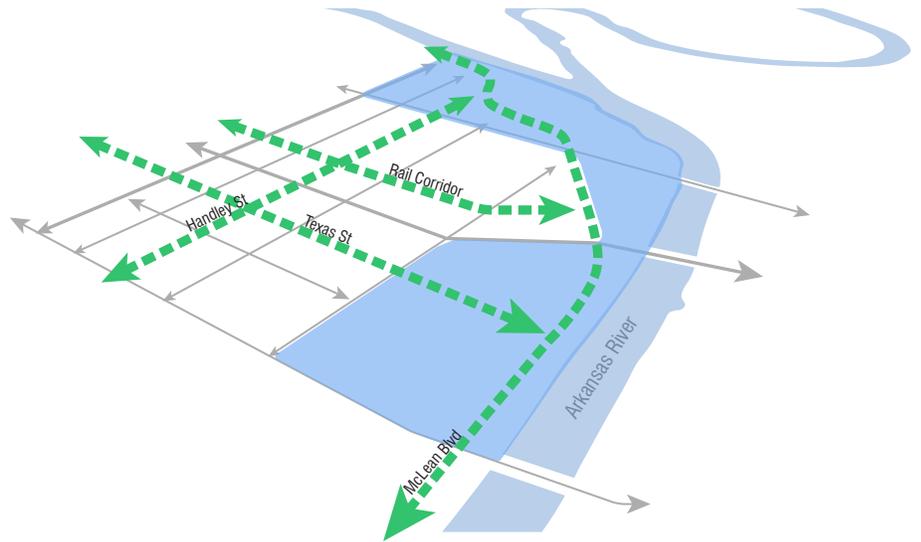
Summary

Our team proposes to create an interconnected series of regional and cultural destinations in Delano by addressing the condition of the corridors and adjacent land which connect them. From large scale intervention to small scale implementation, Delano can become an intimate network of destinations connected by corridors. We understand that there is a driving force developing the riverfront, and wish to use the momentum from this investment as a catalyst to influence the long-term development vision of Delano.

Community Engagement Themes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Planned Projects Address Food Desert Identity + Wayfinding Community Space Utilization of Assets Improve Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rail corridor, Lawrence Dumont Stadium design Organic grocery market proposal Axial connection to Keeper of the Plains Nodes Lawrence Dumont Stadium site, riverfront Street character proposals 	
Wichita Downtown Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> McLean Blvd. realignment and removal Extension of Handley, Texas, and rail-to-trail Pedestrian bridge Nodes Nodes and riverfront ... McLean Blvd, Texas, Handley, rail-to-trail, river 	

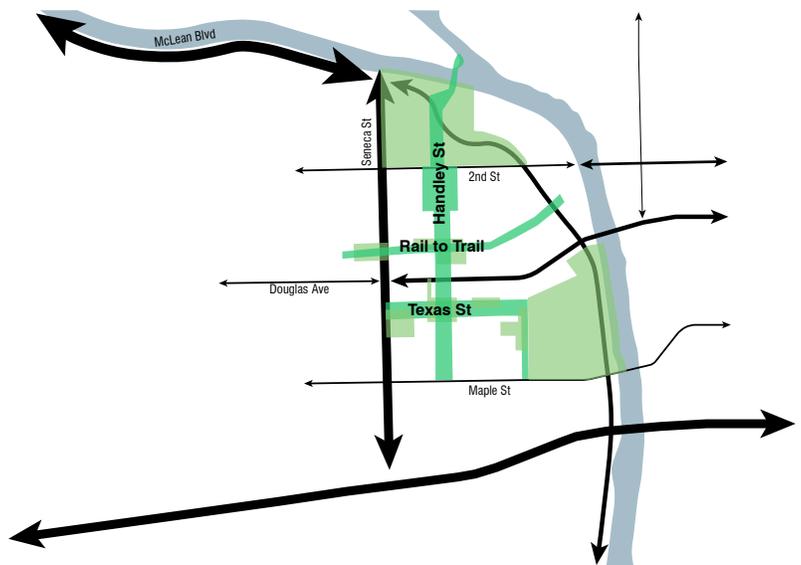
Primary Concept

Diagram framing the corridors and the focus area. With the development of the green (major connectors), gray (street grid connections) and blue (riverfront investment) corridors within Delano improved connections will be made between the residential blocks, the commercial district and the riverfront..



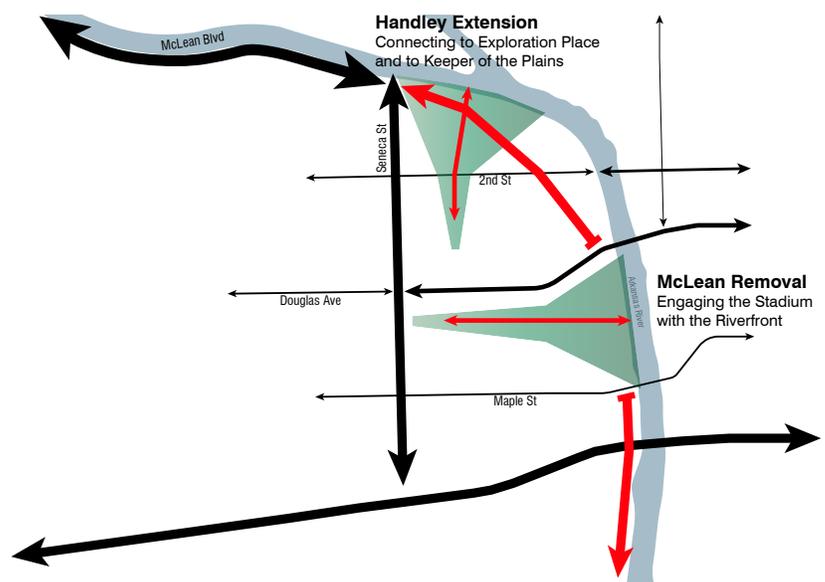
Activation

As the traffic increases through the street grid due to the adjustment of McLean, the evidence to improve the neglected parcels will begin to make claim. Providing destinations and street improvements will also promote more activity along these corridors.



Vehicular Traffic

By altering McLean Blvd., the north-south traffic will be diverted through the street grid, activating underutilized streets. Improving the quality of infrastructure and land use along these streets is an important objective.



Strengthening the Urban Mosaic



Summary of Project

Strengthening the urban mosaic aims to discover and create a sense of place at the confluence of Delano's existing cultures, ecologies, and histories. The design proposal extends the neighborhood's grid to the Arkansas riverfront on both the north and east edges of Delano, allowing for a more walkable urban grid, accessible riverfront parks, and north and east connections across the river to Cowtown, Botanica, The Art Museum and Century II Convention Center.

Community Engagement Themes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Planned Projects Address Food Desert Identity + Wayfinding Community Space Utilization of Assets Improve Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lawrence Dumont Stadium, cohesive development Urban farming Continuation of streetgrid Civic plaza The Runway, riverfront McLean Blvd. couplet, Burton St., Texas St, Athenian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Wichita Downtown Development Corporation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate the Riverfront Connect the Delano to the Riverfront Connect East and West Riverfronts Place + Identity Catalyst Sites + Assets Ecology Corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> McLean Blvd couplet, riparian edge Extension of Burton St. and Texas St. Pedestrian bridge Smaller city blocks, intergrating history and culture ... Riparian riverfront edge McLean Blvd, Texas St, Burton St, Anthenian St. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Concept of Place

Creating place in Delano by using culture, ecology, and history.



The Big Stadium

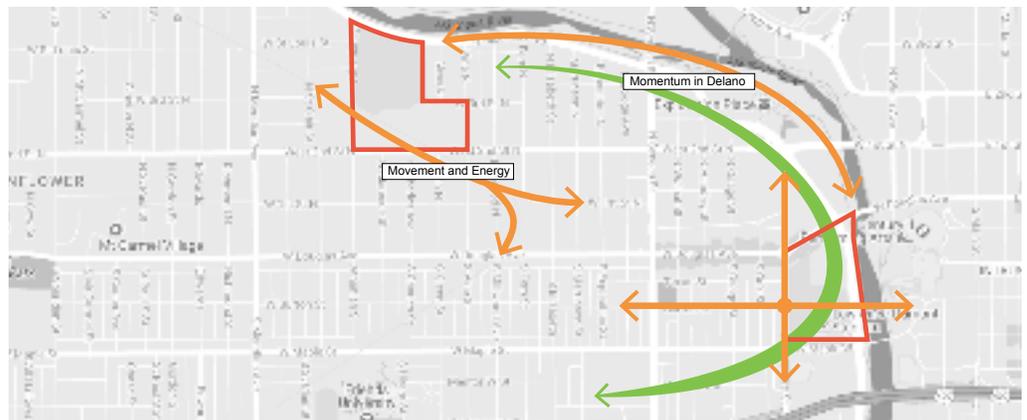
Move

Design move to relocate the baseball stadium. Lawrence Dumont Stadium will be relocated to Westside Athletic Field.



The Big Idea

Movement of energy in Delano. By moving the stadium energy, movement, and momentum are created.



Citations

Figure 1.2.1

Wichita Downtown Development Corporation. "Downtown Projects Map". <http://downtownwichita.org/> Accessed 22 June 2017.

Figure 1.2.2

Estabrook, Samantha. "Previous Planning Efforts". Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator.

Figure 1.3.1

Estabrook, Samantha. "Studio Study Area". Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator. Source data: Google Earth. Wichita, Kansas. 37°40'58.33" N 97°20'38.08" W. Accessed 6 July 2017.

Figure 1.3.2

Estabrook, Samantha. "Community Planning and Design Studio Timeline". Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator.

Figure 1.3.3

Hahn, Howard. 2017. Douglas Avenue. 26 May 2017.

Figure 1.3.4

Borwege, Cody. 2017. Keeper of the Plains. 26 May 2017.

Figure 1.3.5

Wendling, Mac. 2017. Eastern Arkansas Riverfront. 26 June 2017.

Figure 1.3.6

Estabrook, Samantha. "Seminar Reading Summaries". Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator.

Figure 1.3.7

McCaffrey, Patrick. 2017. Community Engagement Meeting. 26 May 2017.

Figure 1.3.8

McCaffrey, Patrick. 2017. Community Engagement Meeting. 26 May 2017.

Figure 1.3.9

McCaffrey, Patrick. 2017. Community Engagement Meeting. 26 May 2017.

Figure 1.3.10

Estabrook, Samantha. "Community Engagements Results Synthesized". Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator.

Figure 1.3.11

McCoy, Matthew. "Delano and Food Dessert" Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator. Source data: Google Earth. Wichita, Kansas. 37° 40'58.33" N 97° 20'38.08" W. Accessed 6 July 2017.

Figure 1.3.12

McCoy, Matthew. "Delano and Food Dessert" Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator. Source data: Google Earth. Wichita, Kansas. 37° 40'58.33" N 97° 20'38.08" W. Accessed 6 July 2017.

Figure 1.3.13

McCoy, Matthew. "Delano and Food Dessert" Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator. Source data: Google Earth. Wichita, Kansas. 37° 40'58.33" N 97° 20'38.08" W. Accessed 6 July 2017.

Figure 1.3.14

Hahn, Howard. Community Engagement Meeting. 14 June 2017.

Figure 1.3.15

Belanger, Blake. Design Process with Pens. 13 June 2017.

Figure 1.3.16

Estabrook, Samantha. Design Process on Trace. 6 July 2017.

Figure 1.3.17

Estabrook, Samantha. Design Process. 6 July 2017.

Figure 1.4.1

Kansas State Historical Society. 1800's. <http://www.insearchofgrace.com/wichita-weekend/> Date Accessed 12 July 2017.

Figure 1.4.2

Estabrook, Samantha. "Arkansas River". Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator. Source data: Google Earth. Wichita, Kansas. 37° 40'58.33" N 97° 20'38.08" W. Accessed 8 July 2017.

Figure 1.4.3

Wendling, Mac. 2017. Downtown Wichita, KS. 26 June 2017.

Figure 1.4.4

Wendling, Mac. 2017. Downtown Wichita, KS. 26 June 2017.

Figure 1.4.5

Wendling, Mac. 2017. Downtown Wichita, KS. 26 June 2017.

Figure 1.4.6

Estabrook, Samantha. "Douglas Aveunue". Kansas State University LAR646 2017. Diagram created using Adobe Illustrator. Source data: Google Earth. Wichita, Kansas. 37°40'58.33" N 97°20'38.08"

Figure 1.4.7

Figure 1.4.8

Figure 1.4.9